The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873. NO. 13.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 521 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT.
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Legal Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of April, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of April, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1873

FIRST WEEK.

Fred Klepser, Executor, &c., of Wm. Enyeart	vs. Jackson Enyeart.
Eli Sankey for use	vs. Martha Walker.
Lowell Shumway surviving partner of W. A. Shumway	vs. James Dunn.
J. Crawford Wallace	vs. G. & J. H. Shoenberg.
Jacobs & Withington for use	vs. John G. Stewart.
Jacob Hofman	vs. John Bare.
F. B. Reese & Co.,	vs. A. B. Frank.

SECOND WEEK.

Rose M. Herron	vs. David Blair.
Saml. R. Douglass' use	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Edward Williams	vs. The Adams Express Co
Margaret A. Crownover	vs. Geooge P. Wakefield.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	vs. John Minnick, et al.
Same	vs. Adam Speck, et al.
J. M. Booher, et al	vs. Wm. J. Booher
Harrison Couch	vs. Thomas Knode.
Andrew Decker	vs. Rebecca Gorsuch, et al
David Newingham's Executors	vs. A. P. Wilson's admr's
John G. Ritter	vs. John Houck, et al.
Mordecai Henry	vs. The township of West.
Joseph Douglass	vs. Danl M'Gahan & wife.
R. Myton & Son	vs. William M'Clure.
Dr. Henry Orlady	vs. Joseph Johnston.
William Gutshall	vs. E. Stevens.

PROTH'S OFFICE, March 19, 1873. } T. W. MYTON, Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, (1873,) to wit:

1. Final account of J. E. Harper, administrator of the estate of Mary Waggoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2. Account of William E. Corbin and Adam Rupert, administrators of the estate of David Corbin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Partial account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of Martha Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
4. Account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. Administration account of Henry Leister, administrator of George Noltie, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. Final account of Henry Graffius, administrator of Dr. Wm. Graffius, late of Porter township, deceased.
7. Account of James D. Seeds, Executor of the last will of Hugh Seeds, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of Abram Taylor and Jesse Curfman, Executors of Conrad Curfman, late of Cass township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of George Jackson and James H. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Lee, late of Jackson township, deceased.
10. Partial account of J. R. Simpson, Executor of the estate of Maria Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
11. Admistration account of Sterrett Cummins, Executor of the last will of Daniel Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased.
12. Final account of Mrs. Martha C. Weston, surviving Executrix of the last will and testament of John Hampson, deceased.
13. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of the estate of Catharine Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
14. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of Samuel Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
15. Guardianship account of John H. Glazier, guardian of Lizzie Innes, minor child of John C. Innes, late of Hollidaysburg, deceased, who will have attained her majority on the 5th day of April, 1873.
16. Final account of James E. and Robert Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.
17. Account of David Johns, administrator of Joshua Johns, late of Union township, deceased.
18. Administration account of Livingston Robb, administrator of Joseph K. Harnish, late of Porter township, deceased.
19. Administration account of George Jackson, administrator of Alexander Thompson, deceased.
20. The first and partial account of Geo. W. Taylor and Andrew Crotsley, administrators of Abram Taylor, late of Cass township, deceased.
21. Final account of Wm. R. Baker, Executor of David S. Baker, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
22. Account of Robert M'Neal, administrator of Alexander M'Annich, late of Dublin township, deceased.
23. Final account of Maria Shaffner and David Detwiler, Executors of Jacob Shaffner, late of Brady township, deceased.
24. Account of M. F. Campbell, administrator of the estate of Hannah Corbin, late of Union township, deceased.
25. Final account of Samuel B. Grove, guardian of Kate Hampson, of Brady township, who has now attained her majority.
26. Account of J. Simpson Africa, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Sturtsman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa.
27. Account of Samuel Bolinger, administrator of John Bolinger, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
28. Final account of Dr. Wm. P. M'Nite, guardian of Stanley, Elwood and John Wicks, minor children of John Wicks, late of Shirlyburg, deceased.
29. Guardianship account of William W. Stryker, guardian of the minor children of Mahlon Y. Stryker, late of West township, deceased.
30. Guardianship account of George Garver, guardian of John E., Mary Ann and George Bowman.
31. Account of Mrs. Lucy W. Brown, administratrix of Dr. H. L. Brown, of Cassville borough, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mch. 19. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 9th, 1873:

1. Inventory of the personal property of John Y. Moore, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Moore.
2. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of William S. Leffard, as taken by his widow, Catharine Leffard.
3. Inventory and appraisement of the real estate of Robert King, deceased, as appraised for the use of Louisa C. King, widow of said deceased.
4. Inventory of the personal property of Allen S. Houck, deceased, as taken by his widow, Alley E. Houck.
5. Inventory of the property set apart to Adaline Campbell, widow of Peter H. Campbell, of Mount Union, deceased.
6. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Hall.
7. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Baker, of the borough of Alexandria, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Baker.
8. Inventory of the personal property of E. B. Blackwell, late of the borough of Petersburg, as taken by his widow, E. C. Blackwell.
9. Inventory of the personal property of Cyrus Gearhart, late of Barree township, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Gearhart.

W. E. LIGHTNER, Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office, March, 19, '73.

The Muses' Bower.

Winter Will Not Last Forever.

Winter will not last forever;
Spring will soon come forth again,
And with flowers of every color,
Deck the hillside and the plain;
Lambs again in the fields be sporting,
Birds re-echo from each tree,
"Winter's gone! its days are ended!
We are happy—we are free!"
Hedge and tree again be budding.
Again with leaves be covered o'er.
Winter will not last forever;
Brighter days are yet in store!

Sorrow will not last forever;
Brighter times will come again,
Joy our every grief succeeding,
As the sunshine after rain;
As the snow and ice in winter,
Melt at the approach of spring,
So will our cares and trials
Joy and peace and comfort bring.
When the heart is sad and drooping,
Think, though you be vexed and sore;
Sorrow cannot last forever;
Brighter days are yet in store!

The Story-Teller.

CURING A SMOKER;

—OR,—

"CIGARS FOR TWO."

CHAPTER I.

"SMOKES, does he? The abominable wretch!" exclaimed Mrs. Volant to her friend, Mrs. Washburn, a young wife who had just gone to housekeeping.

"He smokes, but he is not an abominable wretch—I am sure he is not," replied Mrs. Washburn, a little startled by the hard name applied to her husband, whom she both loved and esteemed.

"Not a wretch?"

"No, I'm sure he is not."

"Yes, he is; any husband, especially one who has been married only a year, and won't leave off smoking when his wife desires it, must be a wretch."

"No; you overstate the case. He is everything a husband ought to be—so kind, so devoted, so indulgent. But then I do wish he would not smoke."

"You must break him of it—the cruel monster."

"Nay, do not call him such hard names. I love him with all my heart, though he does smoke."

"Well I suppose you do; young wives are apt to be foolish."

"Foolish!"

"Yes; he sees, I dare say, that you love him, and so he takes advantage of you."

"Why, Mrs. Volant, don't you love your husband?"

"Well, suppose I do; there is no need of telling him of it. I make him think I don't care anything about him. Why I can manage him as easy as I could a kitten."

"I don't like that; I think there ought to be love and confidence between man and wife."

"Pooh!"

"You cannot be happy with him."

"I should not be if I became his slave."

"Not his slave!"

"Don't you believe it! When you have been married as long as I have, you will get rid of some of those sentimental notions, which answer very well for the first year or so, but become very inconvenient after that."

"For my part, I always mean to love my husband as much as I do now, even if it is sentimental!"

"See if you do! Husbands must be carefully managed or they become tyrants. Now my husband smoked the first year after marriage; but then he was a little careful about bringing his cigars into the house, for I told him up and down, that I wouldn't have it."

"I should suppose he would have rebelled."

"He did, but not at first. One night, about a year after we were married, he brought home a whole bundle of cigars, and put them on the mantel-piece. Taking one, he coolly lighted it, and proceeded to read the evening paper."

"That's just the way my husband does."

"I was downright mad at his impudence but did not say a word. The next day I bought a monstrous great snuff-box, and filled it full of rappee. In the evening he lighted his cigar, as before, but no sooner had he done so, than I seated myself opposite to him, and drawing out my snuff-box I took a generous pinch, snuffing the filthy stuff into my nostrils, at the risk of sneezing my head off."

"How funny."

"My husband did not think so. He looked at me with astonishment." 'You take snuff?' said he. I do, at least I mean to learn, I replied. 'It is a filthy habit,' says he. 'No worse than smoking,' said I. We debated the matter a long while, and at last he gave up the point, and promised to throw away his cigars if I would throw away my snuff."

"And he never smoked any more?" asked Mrs. Washburn, laughing.

"Yes, he began once after, but I took the snuff again, and he gave it up."

"Are you sure he don't smoke now?"

"If he does, he never lets me see him. My sitting room is not all smoked up, as yours is."

"It was a glorious trick."

"That it was, and I advise you to try it upon Mr. Washburn.

"I couldn't take a pinch of snuff any more than I could swallow an elephant."

"Smoke then. There are some little cigars sold at the apothecaries made on purpose for ladies. They are so mild that they wouldn't make you sick; though even if they did, you wouldn't mind, so they cure your husband of smoking."

"It seems too bad to play such a trick upon him—he is always kind, and permits me to do just as I please or wish," said the tender-hearted Mrs. Washburn.

"What else could he do?"

"It looks kind of mean to me."

"Not a bit."

"I don't know as it would succeed."

"Nonsense! I am sure it would. He would never let you smoke, for these husbands have an awful horror of any impropriety in their wives."

"Then, he says he has always smoked, and can't leave it off."

"Pshaw! The old story."

"I am almost tempted to try it."

"I would."

"It seems so unkind though, that I have not the heart to try it."

"You are notional my dear Mrs. Washburn. When you have been married—

The remark was broken off by the abrupt entrance of the "abominable wretch" himself. Mrs. Washburn rose as he entered, and in spite of the abominable odor that his breath must have exhaled, printed a kiss upon his tobacco-stained lips.

The lady who had been married several years was disgusted, and after a few words concerning the weather, took her leave.

CHAPTER II.

Mrs. Washburn was a pretty, affectionate, gentle-hearted wife. Her whole existence was bound up in her husband, as well it might be; for never was a husband more devoted to his wife than he was. To our mind she was a model wife—none of your stormy vixens, that set their hearts upon attaining a point, and will pull the house down upon your head, but they will attain it.

In her eye, Mr. Washburn had only one fault, and that was the villainous habit of smoking, which all her eloquence had been powerless to overcome. She didn't "put her foot down," as her friend Mrs. Volant had done; for—poor, gentle-hearted creature—she could not think of provoking a quarrel with him, and had about concluded to make the best of it and let him smoke in peace.

But there was something so irresistibly funny about Mrs. Volant's plan, that she determined to try it, and accordingly on the afternoon of the next day, she sent the Irish girl to the apothecary's shop for a bunch of "Bagdad cigars." Disposing a few of them in her work-basket, ready for the momentous occasion, her mind pictured the scene that would ensue when she should light one of them. It was so funny that she laughed out loud at the idea.—Wouldn't he be surprised to see her, who teased him so much to leave off smoking, commence smoking herself. Wouldn't his eyes stick out when he should see her puffing a cigar at her sewing, as he did when he read the evening paper.

She was so pleased with the plan that she could have put it into execution, even if it had been only for the sport it promised her, independently of any good result that might flow from it. Wouldn't he be mortified, and would she not win the day, and glory over his defeat? Wouldn't he be glad to promise that he wouldn't smoke another cigar as long as he lived? She was so delighted that she could hardly contain herself.

Mr. Washburn came home to tea, and, as usual, when he entered the house, he gave her a kiss and a tender greeting.—They were seated at the tea-table, Mrs. Washburn was so full of mirth that she came near scalding herself with the hot tea when she poured it out. Her merry, mischievous laugh rang pleasantly in her husband's ears, who, poor fellow, could have no idea of the terrible ordeal through which he was doomed to pass.

When tea was over, the astral lamp transferred to the lamp-stand, and Mr. Washburn had stretched himself into a comfortable position in the large, easy rocking-chair, with his legs lazily reposing in another chair, the everlasting cigar was produced, lighted, and began to diffuse its fragrance throughout the room.

Mrs. Washburn could hardly control her inclination to burst into a laugh at the mere thought of what she was about to do. Seating herself at the side of the table, opposite her husband, she took from her work-basket, with an air as grave and solemn as a judge, one of the "Bagdads." Placing the filthy roll between her ruby lips, she glanced at her husband.

"Now, Mr. Smoker," thought she—it would have spoiled the joke to have said it—"we will see whether you don't abandon that nasty habit."

Mr. Washburn happened to glance at her, but, contrary to her expectation, he manifested no surprise, and went on reading the JOURNAL.

"So, so, Mr. Smoker," thought she again, "you think I am joking, do you? I will soon convince you;" and the lady took a paper, and applied a light to the cigar.

But Mrs. Washburn was rather inexperienced in the *modus operandi* of lighting a cigar, and she was unable to make it go. She lit another paper, and puffed away with all her might, but the Bagdad was as resolute as the great caliph himself. She persevered till her extraordinary exertions again attracted the attention of Mr. Washburn.

"You are lighting the wrong end, my dear," said he, with the utmost *nonchalance*.

"How provoking he is!" thought Mrs. Washburn, "why don't he remonstrate?"

"You should bite off the twisted end, and then put it in your mouth," continued the husband, turning to the paper again.

Aided by these directions, the lady took another cigar, which she succeeded in lighting. The first taste of the tobacco smoke was horrible, but she had determined to be a martyr, for her husband's sake, and taking her sewing, she continued to puff away as she plied her needle, till a certain nausea compelled her to abandon the experiment for that time. Casting the Bagdad into the grate, she began to wish she had not listened to Mrs. Volant.

"What is the matter, my dear? Wasn't it a good cigar? Try mine; they are Monte Christos of the first quality," and the imperturable Mr. Washburn offered her the choice from his case.

"No, I thank you, my dear, I will not smoke any more to-night."

"But what's the matter, Mary? You are as pale as a sheet!"

"I feel a little faint; I shall be better in a moment," and Mrs. Washburn was obliged to leave the room.

Poor woman! She was sick all the evening! But the next day, Mrs. Volant, who had called to learn the success of the experiment, advised her to try again, assuring her that it would not make her sick the second time.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Washburn had a couple of his intimate friends at his house to play a game of whist the next evening, and the devoted wife resolved to try the effect of a smoke in their presence.

When the party were seated, Mr. Washburn passed round the cigar case.

"Won't you smoke, my dear?" asked he, tendering the cigars to his wife.

"I will; but you know, Joseph, that I never smoke your cigars; they do not suit my taste."

Whew! that was cool!

Mrs. Washburn lit a Bagdad.

"Is it possible you smoke, Mrs. Washburn?" asked Mr. Barnes, astonished at the singular spectacle of a woman puffing away at a cigar, for all the world like a loafer in a bar-room.

"Occasionally, just to please my husband," replied Mrs. Washburn, after she had blown out a long breath of bluesmoke.

"Yes, Barnes," interposed Mr. Washburn, "it is more sociable, you know, to have company when one smokes. We are generally alone in the evening, and she is so kind as to smoke with me. Ah! Barnes, teach your wife to smoke; it is so pleasant to smoke with one's wife."

The lady was thunderstruck. Was it possible that he had no more respect for the proprieties of life than that? She smoke! She had already acquired the reputation of being a smoker, without having produced any of the anticipated good results.

Mrs. Washburn threw the lighted Bagdad into the stove. She had almost cried with vexation.

"Not smoke, my dear?" said her husband.

"I think you can be sociable to-night if I don't smoke."

"Do smoke, my dear; it gives me so much pleasure to see you enjoy a good cigar."

"That's too bad, Joseph."

Mr. Washburn laughed outright, and, throwing down his cards, explained the event of the preceding evening.

"I will own up; I did it to break him of the habit; I give it up."

When the gentlemen had taken their leave, Mrs. Washburn explained by whose advice she had adopted the plan.

"Mrs. Volant has the reputation of being a perfect shrew. Her husband is a laughing stock for all State street. She is a bad adviser."

"How slick you have turned the joke upon me;" said Mrs. Washburn, laughing heartily.

"To tell the truth. I overheard some of your conversation when the plot was laid."

"Oh, ho, you did; no wonder it failed, then."

"I did; but, Mary, are you so very much against my smoking? I love the weed, but I love you more; and Mr. Washburn kissed her tenderly.

"Nay, I will say no more about it. Perhaps I was selfish."

"Not selfish, I will leave it off, my dear, for your sake."

"No, no; I don't want you to do so. If you are so very fond of smoking, I will never say another word about it."

And Mr. Washburn has smoked his cigar in peace ever since.

Reading for the Million.

Speech of Hon. John Scott.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Scott, delivered in the U. S. Senate, in opposition to increasing the pay of members:

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I intend to vote to recommit this report, and have thus far refrained from saying anything on the subject; but I can no longer refrain from saying a few words giving the reasons why I shall do so.

It is very evident that the interest upon this question concentrates almost entirely upon that part of the proposed legislation which effects the pay of members of Congress. That is the only increased pay which is proposed to be made retroactive. While there is a constitutional prohibition against legislating for the increase or decrease of the salary of the President during his term of office, there is no such prohibition with reference to any other officer or person named in the bill, and what has been already said has been well applied in reprobation of this practice of carrying the pay backward.

Mr. CARPENTER. Will my friend allow me to interrupt him a moment, and remind him that the members of the Cabinet during the last four years have had more pay than we propose to put up for ourselves even in the future? Their salary has been $8,000, and we only propose to put ours at $7,500. They have their pay for four years, and we shall have ours for two; that is the difference.

Mr. SCOTT. I am aware of that; but the difference between the member of the Cabinet and the member of Congress is still observed, and you raise the salary of the member of the Cabinet, putting him at still more than the member of Congress; and if he is worth more for the future, why is he not worth more for the past as well as the member of Congress?

We are legislating on this subject, I fear, in a bad astmeosphere, and what I say I say perhaps from some old-fashioned notions that I have imbibed on this subject; but nevertheless I must say it. I fear that when we get to Washington, where we are in the habit of attending dinners—or if not in the habit do at least occasionally attend dinners—that cost five hundred or a thousand dollars, and we see a mode of life that is so entirely beyond the means of the average people of the country that we feel perhaps a little reflection that we are not able to live up to it, and we get the idea that our salaries ought to be put up to such a figure as to enable the members of Congress here to live as well as those who are much better off in the goods of this world than the average members of Congress can hope to be at home.

Now, sir, salaries for members of Congress are not made for the purpose of actual compensation. Everybody knows that; and no one better than the Senator from Wisconsin, who enjoyed a very lucrative practice and whose talents and abilities entitle him to it. He did not leave his practice and come here for the purpose of making money by being a member of Congress. Everybody knows that men who are engaged in large business enterprises, the heads of large mercantile or manufacturing establishments, those who are in any large business that brings them in great money returns, do not leave them and become members of Congress for the purpose of making money. When we come to fix the salary of members of Congress, if we fix it at a price which does not exclude from that honorable position (honorable if it is made so) those who are poor, those who can come here and live as well as the average members of the community live throughout the land, we do all that ought to be expected.

Now look at it, Mr. President. The last law that was passed fixing the salary was passed in 1866. Gold at that time, if I recollect aright, was about 125 or 150, and there was an income tax of about $200 on every one of the alaries that was drawn. Gold has been going down and the prices of commodities have been decreasing, so that in reality the salary has been increasing ever since 1866 and the income tax has been taken off. The salary is to-day more in reality than it was then. Now we propose to increase that salary and to carry the increase back two years. I admit that no member can on the present salary come here and bring his family and live even in the manner in which not the richest but many of the moderately circumstanced people here do live; and I suppose there are not many members of Congress who when they do come here, either to the House or to the Senate, expect to bring their families and make their homes here. There are not very many of them that are able to do it. But we must in this matter preserve that moderate degree of salary which will not make office-seeking desirable for the purpose of making money and which will be in accordance with the true theory of the plain republican habits of our own people.

I think with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL] that this is a very great mistake, and that there is not a member of Congress who has participated in this legislation for the purpose of carrying our salaries back for two years that will not regret it. I do not think it is sound in principle; and while I could perhaps make as good use of the money in paying my family expenses as any member of Congress, I do not feel that I would be justified in voting for this bill for the reason that it is carried back and for the additional reason that it is putting the salary up above the income enjoyed by the very large majority of the farming community and of the manufacturing community, certainly far above the laboring community of the country, and if we do strike a fair average, that which we have now we ought to adhere to.

Mr. CARPENTER. Mr. President, this is a practical matter; this is business. It is not a matter of sentiment, it is a practical question. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] admits that a man cannot come here with his family and live like a gentleman in Washington on our present pay, and he thinks it is not desirable that we should.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator will not misquote me. I did not say he could not come here and live in the style in which those who have plenty of the goods of this world could live. It is not necessary that a man should live in the best style to live like a gentleman.

Mr. CARPENTER. There is no doubt whatever that a Senator could come to Washington and live on $5,000; he could come here and live on $3,000; he could come here and live on a thousand; but how would he do it? The Senator from Vermont seems to be alarmed lest his constituents should get after him if his salary is increased. I have not the slightest fear that any objection willbe made by the people of Wisconsin. They are men of liberal views, men of sense. I have not conversed with any man in that State on this subject for years who did not approve of an increase of our salaries and who did not look to that as true reform in the civil service. Why, it is with this as it is with everything else in life, if you are to have a position among gentlemen you must live as gentlemen live. The expense of living has advanced fearfully beyond what it was in the days of the Revolution.

This is the consequence of our advance in wealth, in civilization, and in importance as a nation. The people of Wisconsin if they send a man here to represent them in the Senate wish him to live how? In the garret of a five-story building on crackers and cheese, to dress in goat skins and sleep in the wilderness? No. When they come here and ride by the mansions of my honorable friends from Vermont [Mr. MORRILL and Mr. EDMUNDS] up on the Circle, see their elegant houses, brilliantly lighted, surrounded by acres of pavement, parks, fountains, &c., all built at the expense of the nation; see them giving levees and receptions; and if they ride by the palace of my honorable friend from New Jersey and see his magnificence of living, and then come to the homes of the "poor white trash" of this Senate and find their own Senators among them, they will not like that. [Laughter.] They have manly pride; and expect to find their Senators living like other Senators. At home they live as well as anybody; and they expect their representatives to live as well as the representatives of other States; and they have sense enough to know that if the people are to govern this country, they must pay the expenses of its government and the expenses of its officers. The people of Wisconsin know that the services of a competent cashier of a bank or president of an insurance company cannot be secured short of a salary of $10,000 a year. They believe a Senator ought to have as much brains as a cashier of a bank or president of an insurance company.

The Senators from Vermont may truthfully represent the views of their constituents. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] may truthfully represent his constituents. I have no right to say they do not. But I speak for a people living on the beach of the great lakes, on the wide prairies of the West; a people whose cheeks are fanned by breezes which have come a thousand miles; a people living on the banks of a river which traverses a continent; a people whose views are enlarged to correspond with the face of nature with which they are familiar. They are able, and expect to pay for whatever they have. They expect to be served faithfully, and are willing to pay a compensation for the services rendered. They expect and desire to be represented as well as the other States are represented. They intend that their Senators shall have as much influence in the national council as the Senators of any State have; and they are willing to pay the necessary expense to secure this end.

What would be the practical effect of such social distinctions upon the Senate as must result in paying low salaries? The old writers upon government say that there is but one way to have a republican government, and that is to fix the salaries of public servants so that they amount to compensation for the services rendered. Nobody claims that the present salary amounts to compensation. The Senator from Pennsylvania says that no man comes to this Senate with the expectation that he is to be compensated. Why not? Why should we not be compensated? Are we the only portion of these forty millions of people who are to be slaves, who are expected to toil for an inadequate compensation?

Mr. SCOTT. Will the Senator permit me a question?

Mr. CARPENTER. Certainly.

Mr. SCOTT. I need not ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether he was not aware of the law of 1866 when he agreed to come here?

Mr. CARPENTER. Certainly; and I was aware of the power to increase the pay, [laughter,] and I expected the Senate had sense enough to do it. I knew both things.

Mr. SCOTT. I wish to put a practical question; if the Senator did come here with the view of increasing his pay?

AN illiterate person, who always volunteered to "go round with the hat," but was suspected of sparing his own pocket, overhearing a hint once to that effect, replied. Other gentlemen puts down what they thinks proper, and so do I. Charity's a private concern, and what I give is *nothing to anybody*."

A PICTURE dealer who has quite as much business as he can attend to, says the hardest work he has to do is to "frame excuses."

Constitutional Convention.

The following amendments to the Constitution, in reference to the Executive department, was agreee to in committee of the whole:

SEC. 1. That the executive departments of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General Auditor General a Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall take care that the laws be carefully executed. He shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at the places where they shall respectfully vote for representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected from both Houses of the Legislature and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding the office for the term next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 4. Relative to the election of a Lieutenant Governor, who shall be President of the Senate.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be eligible to the office of Governor except a citizen of the United States of thirty years of age, and seven years a resident of the State.

SEC. 6. That no member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States, or of this State, shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. That the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall receive compensation for their services, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 8. That the Governor shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate appoint a secretary of the Commonwealth and an attorney general during pleasure, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized to appoint. He shall have power to fill all vacancies in offices to which he may appoint that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. He shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate in the office of auditor general, state

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 26, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ Foster was hung, in New York, on last Friday.

☞ The majority for Local Option and against License in this county, is 1170.

☞ We publish the Poor House Bill, as approved by the Governor, in this issue.

☞ Poor House affairs get another lift under the head of "Voice of the People." Read and reflect.

☞ We have another dose for the Poor House farmers. Read the "Voice of the People." They will be heard! They will not down! How are you, John!

☞ Gov. Hartranft has vetoed quite a number of bills since his inauguration, and in every instance the people have sustained him. His administration meets with the approbation of all parties.

☞ The Constitutionality of the Local Option Law has been affirmed, in the case of the Twenty-second Ward of Philadelphia, by a majority decision. Messrs. Reed and Sharswood dissenting.

☞ The Leaguers now affirm that it was only trying to head off a similar organization. Bah! Where is the evidence of the rival organization? Give us something more than mere assertions.

☞ The Woods Ku Klux now allege that their organization was gotten up in opposition to the Union League, in which almost every patriot in the land was enrolled during the war. That won't do! Nobody believes that little fib.

☞ We call the attention of those of our readers, who may desire to subscribe for the leading Democratic organ of this country, to the prospectus of the New York *World*, in another column. It is by far the ablest Democratic paper published.

☞ The Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is out with a report of the temperature, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, during the winter just closed. He makes a fair exhibit. He will have a good time making the people believe that the snow was not sixteen feet deep all along the line.

☞ The Lewistown *True Democrat* does not seem to favor the nomination of Hon. R. B. Petriken for Senator from this district. In speaking of Mr. Petriken it says:

"Well, give us Selheimer, Crawford, or any other Democrat, excepting R. B., and this district will elect him. As a Democrat, we desire above all things to secure harmony in the Democratic ranks. This would be impossible if Petriken became the candidate. We speak whereof we know. Petriken is obnoxious to at least three-fourths of the best Democrats in Mifflin county. The Big Valley would be, we doubt not, solid against him, even if he were the regular nominee. Hundreds of Democrats openly declare they cannot and will not again support him for any office whatever."

BOUTWELL.

The political record of Secretary, now Senator, Boutwell stands out in strong contrast with some of those prominent officials whose names have been connected with Mobilier and other operations of doubtful propriety. Mr. Boutwell has steadily advanced upward in the public confidence during his four years of Secretaryship of the United States Treasury.—At no time has either his integrity or his industry been questioned. An effort was made to implicate him in the Mobilier stock speculations, and the story was put in circulation that he was offered stock and would have purchased but had no funds to do so. A friend called and asked him if such was the fact. "No, sir," was his reply, "no man ever asked me to buy Mobilier stock; and if they had done so you know, sir, that I could not have made the plea of inability, while I had $10,000 in bank to my credit and at my command. There is no truth in the story; it does not worry me; let it go." The Secretary, with his family, has always lived in a plain, unassuming boarding-house on Twelfth street, at a very moderate expense, and is seldom seen in a carriage, preferring to go on foot, in all weather, between his home and his office.

Mr. Boutwell has taken his seat in the Senate, an honor to that body and to the State he represents.

Assistant Secretary Richardson has been appointed Secretary, and Frederick Sawyer, of South Carolina, has received the appointment of Assistant Secretary. Mr. Sawyer was originally from Massachusetts, but removed South many years ago.

HON. JOHN SCOTT.

Among the very many handsome compliments, paid Hon. John Scott, for his able and eloquent speech in favor of the expulsion of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, we select the following, from the Philadelphia *City Item*, Col. Fitzgerald's paper.—While the little curs at home are baying at him, the lions of the nation at large are proclaiming his greatness. We will publish the speech next week:

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT.—THE COMING MAN.—WASHINGTON, March 17.—You may well be proud of your Senator, John Scott. He grows stronger and brighter and better. No Senator stands higher for good sense, and you could not have a better recommendation. Good sense characterizes all his efforts—it makes him generally strong. Whether writing, or speaking, whether in public or private, in repose or in action, John Scott is noted for good sense. His heart is pure, his mind well furnished, his principles founded as a rock.

There are a dozen candidates for the Presidency in the Senate, but John Scott, who is not a candidate, is stronger than any of them.

In an admirable recent speech, he paid a high compliment to the Republican party. The fiery trial had made it stronger and nobler. That some bad men had been discovered, proved nothing against a party that had accomplished the grandest results. This party had yet great work to do, in extending the area of Freedom—in perfecting a system of Education—in advancing Internal Improvements, so as to help every conceivable industry—in still further reducing Letter Postage, and bringing Telegraphy to the door of every man, rich or poor—in annexation, and especially in extending every possible facility to the South, to aid in placing it on the highest plane of beneficent productive and creative industry, etc.

John Scott is modest—he is quiet—he shrinks from observation—he possesses the refinement and delicacy of a woman,—but he is one of the great men of the country.

ONE GOVERNMENT FOR THE WORLD.

Great minds have long entertained the thought that ultimately all the nations of the earth will come under the control of one central government. The President, in his last Inaugural Address, said: "It is my conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others;" and again: "I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required."

As might be expected, these sentiments of the President have been noted and rejected by the crowned heads in Europe.—Yet they cannot arrest the progress of sentiment toward republicanism among their own subjects. *The Republic*, for March, a new monthly magazine published at Washington, contains an article on "European Republicanism," in which it is clearly shown that republican sentiment is increasing rapidly in Europe, and especially among the better educated portion of the middle classes. As popular education increases it is and always will be followed by a preference for a republican form of government. The power of thought and of public opinion is irresistible, and the crowned heads know and feel that monarchy must ere long transfer the sceptre to the hands of representatives of the people chosen by themselves without regard to hereditary descent. France and Spain have already removed the yoke of tyranny, and though they may not now succeed in establishing republicanism upon a permanent basis; yet success in the end is certain.—One nation after another will follow in their footsteps until republican government becomes the rule rather than the exception.

The next movement will be the union of the smaller powers, the "fusion of nations." Many of the Independent Powers of Europe are not larger, while some of them are smaller, than single States in the American Union; and twenty-seven of those Independencies might be thrown together and yet have less territory than the thirty-seven States in the American Union. United, the expenses of government, under republican organization, would not amount to over a tithe of the present cost; and the burdens of the people would be lightened in the same proportion. Other advantages, of great value to the people, would follow, the effects of which, upon the public mind, would be to farther extend the union of nations under one central control, with local governments through which each department would manage its own affairs in harmony with the central organization. "Such a confederacy," said one of our leading statesmen, a few years ago, "embracing ultimately the whole earth, with one untaxed and unrestricted commerce, one language and one christianity,—all enlightened, educated and trained in moral, scientific, political, and religious culture,—each State, as under our Union, taking charge of all its own local concerns, and the general government exercising but few powers, under specific provisions, would present *incalculable advantages for the advancement of the human race.*"

There would then be no farther use for armies and navies, for there could be no foreign enemies. Implements of war would disappear, and in the prophetic words of Scripture, might "beaten into plough shares and pruning hooks." There would be no tariffs, but trade would be as free as between our States, and the necessities for great revenues from tariffs would not exist. Says our authority just quoted: "Repulsion, discord, antagonism, separation of men and nations, mark the past history of our race, and constitute a record of wars, and crimes, and misery; whereas the union of all into one confederacy, can alone terminate all rival interests and contests, and produce that universal peace, concord and happiness of our whole race foretold in history."

There is nothing impracticable in this union and brotherhood of the human family. But whatever the future of the race may be it is clearly manifest that civilization will be largely controlled by the great Republic which has grown up, under Providence, upon the American Continent.—If the great principles of government entrusted to us by the Fathers of the country continue to be sacredly observed and patriotically followed out, the world's progress, in the future, will be rapid, and in the right direction; but if we forget our trust, and our lawgivers become themselves examples of corruption, by legalizing a descent upon the public treasury, each thrusting his arms in and drawing out of the peoples' money five thousand dollars for his own use, we can only conclude that our mission, as a nation, is gone, and we too will, as a people, go down, as thousands of nations have gone before, covered with infamy and disgrace in the eyes of the world. The alarm comes not from the amount abstracted, but from the spirit and principles of mind that legalized the act.

Our hope is in the people. If this shameless abuse of public confidence is permitted to go unnoticed, then it will be repeated; but if every man who voted for this outrage upon the public is henceforth marked and remembered for his atrocious act, public opinion will compel them to retire disgraced to private life, and their successors will be deterred from committing a similar outrage.

☞ The New York illustrated *Daily Graphic* is one of the greatest achievements of the age. Just think of the feat of issuing an illustrated paper every evening; and yet this is successfully done, and well done, beyond all controversy, because we find it on our table every day as bright as a new made dollar. Price $12 per year or $6 for six months. Address *Graphic*, New York City.

☞ The Poor Directors, on the plea that the printing of their report is exceedingly expensive, curtail it sufficiently to hide all those things which the people ought to know. This is a cool dodge to keep the people in ignorance of the enormous steals practiced somewhere in the administration of its affairs.

OUR SENATORS.

Philadelphia may consider herself specially favored in that having no representative in the United States Senate coming from her immediate municipal limits, her interests have nevertheless been so well attended to by the Senators of the State. And now at the close of a session, which has been for us a well-fought battle and often a doubtful one, their services deserve at least the recognition of public and honorable mention. Courtesy demands this, but something deeper, a sense of gratitude and grateful appreciation on the part of our whole people prompts its expression. To be sure the care of the whole State is the duty of the Senator; but in these days when the controlling influences of public life tend to sectionalize the legislator and concentrate his whole powers on the work of touching the secret springs of the ballot box, it is something to see men rise above the mere care of the machinery of election and devote their time and energies and intellect te the solid interests of their constituency.

Senator Cameron's great abilities have been long and thoroughly identified with all the larger business enterprises of the State. To him the city has always looked with a confidence and reliance, which have not been disappointed; but when Senator John Scott, of Huntingdon, a man whose training and associations and whole life have been almost solely confined to the interior of the State, takes on himself to make a study of our special interests and wants, in order that he may the better defend the one and aid us in the other, we must accept it not only as a marked compliment, but see in it a conscientious obligation to duty, and a fidelity to the oath of his high office, of which all Pennsylvanians may feel proud.

Philadelphia is a great business city, and when she has appeared before Congress last winter it has been in a business-like way for business ends. The advocacy of her interests has afforded little field for political or popular display. When Senator Scott had the Post-office bill recommitted to reverse Mr. Morrill's adverse report; when Senator Cameron secured the pledge of vote after vote for the public buildings and League Island appropriations, it was hard fighting in the committee room or earnest labor on the floor, in season and out of season—simply hard work, with all the conventional accessories of forensic glory, the electric oratory, the ringing plaudits, the admiring galleries, the cloud of reporters—busy manufacturers of fame—wanting—the cross without the crown of the legislative arena.

The work which has been done for us this winter has been arduous and important; and Philadelphia owes it to herself to show that she appreciates and acknowledges it, and when the papers of the city give expression to such acknowledgment they but discharge a public duty which will be at the same time, we are sure, a personal pleasure.—*Phila: North American, March 20th.*

OUR TAX SYSTEM.

The system for the assessment of taxes, upon industrial companies, in Pennsylvania, has long been felt to be very oppressive and unequal, and there is scarcely a doubt that millions of dollars have been driven from our midst by an unwise discrimination. The *North American* contains the following just remarks upon the subject:

"Latterly, it is the mining and manufacturing companies which (since the banks are to some extent shielded by national laws) have been most harried by the State. Those sturdy producers of prosperity and comfort, developers of resources, payers of generous wages, builders of towns and cities, cannot ply their energies in Pennsylvania without having the pestering lists of inquisitorial questions thrust at them, to be answered and sworn to, followed by the presentation of tax bills for a large fraction of their total earnings. The ubiquity and intrusiveness of the State tax-gatherers equal those of the mosquito which Bryant says droned to him:

"How little my large veins should bleed
If I would yield them to his bitter need."

But the subject is too serious to jest upon, and we fancy that if our industrial companies were to make the simile, they would speak of the vampyre rather than of the mosquito.

"A popular fallacy in regard to these taxes is that they strike the rich and spare the poor; but Governor Geary, in his last message, effectually destroys that specious plea. A rich man, as he shows, may build and own one or more furnaces, mines, oil wells or factories, and may carry on his business, paying no other taxes than such as are levied upon the actual property, be it furnaces, factories, coal mines or oil wells; but let a dozen or a hundred of that man's poorer neighbors bring together their capital to carry on an exactly similar enterprise, and lo! there steps in the State with a tax for granting the charter under which they associate, a tax upon their net earnings, another upon their dividends, and if no earnings or dividends are made, then a tax upon the value of their stock—all these to be verified by vexatious oaths which are liable to be impugned by visiting officials—and all, be it remembered, in addition to the full rate of ordinary taxation upon the joint property, which latter is all that the rich man pays.

"In our judgment the whole thing is a monstrous blunder. If industrial corporations are public injuries and nuisances tax them, grind them down, drive them beyond our borders, or out of existence. If they are the bone and sinew of our material wealth, the buttresses of our prosperity, the achievers of our civilization, aid them in their organizing and community building work. If you cannot or will not do this, at least let them alone. Our conviction is fixed that sound policy requires the abolition of all taxes which discriminate against industrial companies as compared with individuals, and that our State cannot afford to defer this act of justice and expediency.

"We intended, when commencing this article, to point out some of the most flagrant features of our laws, and particularly to give the history of the famous three per cent. tax upon the net earnings of mining and manufacturing companies, but our space to-day will not permit it."

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL AND THE SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SCOTT.

The Leaguers are constantly making attacks on the personal and public character of Senator Scott, hoping to weaken the confidence of his friends and neighbors in him as a man and a Republican representative. He is now acting in a sphere where his words and opinions are weighed by a wider circle than the readers of these diatribes; and that the people of his native county may see the estimate in which he is held by those who are not influenced by personal and local strife, we deem it proper to put in contrast with the scurrility embraced in these attacks the following Washington despatches to the New York *Times* and *Tribune* of Saturday, the 15th instant:

"Senator Scott was the first speaker to-day, and he made the most compact and powerful argument and able speech that has been made in this debate, or perhaps in the Senate this Winter. He took the ground that the English precedents should not guide the Senate of the United States in this matter, and argued against the passage of the committee's resolution. He spoke with feeling of the circumstances which inclined him toward Mr. Caldwell, and characterized with great force and justice the political lazzaroni that have pursued him this Winter. But, in spite of all these things, Mr. Scott could not shut his eyes to the evidence, and he regarded the charge of bribery sustained, and the duty resting on him to vote for expulsion. The speech, brief, earnest, logical, and modestly adorned with flowers of rhetoric, made a deep impression.—*N. Y. Times.*

Two great speeches were made in the Senate to-day. Mr. Scott, who has during the session that recently closed, done much to vindicate his claim to high rank as a Senator, made the strongest speech that has yet been delivered against the legality of Mr. Morton's resolution. His argument was clear and compact, and ably delivered, and if it failed to convince, it must have been because his premises were not admitted. Having disposed of the legal part of the question, he turned to the case itself, and closed his speech with a few passages that will rank very high as examples of pathetic eloquence. He referred in feeling terms to the memories that clustered in his mind around the name of Caldwell, the Senator having been born in his (Scott's) county, and his father having served the country nobly in the Mexican war. All his sympathies had gone out for Mr. Caldwell, especially when he saw him attacked by men of such bad character as the testimony showed his accusers to be: but when he saw that all agreed about the payment of $15,000 to Gov. Carney, and that the only question about $7,000 more was whether Carney or members of the Legislature got it, he was bound to believe that Mr. Caldwell, when he went up to Topeka, fell among thieves, and, he added with much feeling, he wished he could say that he had turned his back upon them. Mr. Scott will doubtless vote for a resolution of expulsion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Caldwell case has strung out to an interminable length. We expect to give the result next week.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Senate—The Caldwell and other Investigations—Department Intelligence—Local Movements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The time of the Senate is divided between the confirmation of nominations made by the President, and debates on the Caldwell Investigation case.

When the Caldwell case was taken up to-day, Mr. Hamilton (Md.) read an argument denying the power of the Senate to inquire into the qualifications of members of a state legislature, and declared that he could not vote for the resolution reported by the committee. The power claimed by this resolution was a doubtful power at best, and he asked why not resort in this case to the exercise of an undoubted power—that of expulsion? In every aspect of this case he preferred that the undoubted power resting in the Senate should be exercised, and he should vote accordingly. He could not for a moment entertain the idea that the Senate was to set itself up as the censor of the members of the legislature. The Senate had no power or right to put the members of a legislature on trial. The testimony showed a horrible condition of affairs in Kansas, a degeneracy in morals and politics, in which the Senator from Kansas was involved; it showed a unity of guilt unparalleled anywhere. He could not compromise with fraud, and while he sympathized with the person on whom he was called to pass judgment, he could not avoid condemnation of his act in the most solemn form.

Mr Conkling then resumed his argument commenced yesterday in denial of the authority of the Senate to pass the pending resolution. As to the alleged proofs of bribery, he held that bribery to be proved must be established by proper legal evidence. One member of this committee, (Mr. Carpenter,) who has studied the laws of evidence for twenty years, has asserted that no intelligent and upright jury or court would find one solitary instance of bribery of any member of the Kansas legislature. Another member of the committee (Mr. Logan) has spoken to the same effect. A third member, (Mr. Anthony,) dissented from the report, which received the sanction only of fourteen members.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day was that of Washington Booth to be collector of Customs, Baltimore, Md.; Adam E. King, naval officer, Baltimore, together with a number of Postmasters, naval officers, and collectors of internal revenue.

SENATORS BOGY AND CASSERLY.

The Senate Committee on Elections have the charge of bribery made against Senator Bogy, Mo., under consideration, but have not yet decided whether to make a report to the Senate or not. If the genate should decide not to expel Caldwell Bogy's case will be dropped; but if the former should be expelled Bogy will have an investigation, which he has himself demaded.

Senator Casserly, Cal., says he will not take any notice of the rumors afloat of bribery in his election.

RAIL ROAD TICKET AGENTS.

The Semi-annual Convention of rail road passenger ticket agents, will meet in Washington to-morrow at Willard's Hall. The convention will be called to order by Mr. E. A. Ford of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, who is president. The delegates represent all the principal lines of the country, and it is expected that there will be about 300 present, and that the proceedings will be unusually interesting. A number of the delegates have already arrived, and the trains to-night and to-morrow will bring in a great many more.

COMMISSIONERS TO VIENNA.

Charles Francis Adams has been appointed Commissioner to the Vienna exposition, in place of Alex B. Rice, of Boston resigned.

The artisans and scientific men, in all numbering fifteen, appointed by the President to attend the Vienna Exposition, are to have their reasonable expenses paid, not to exceed $1,000 each, out of the $200,000 appropriated by congress to pay the expenses attendent on the display of American Contributions. The honorary commissioners are to receive no pay for expenses or otherwise.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Richardson says he will not deviate from the financial policy of his predecessor, Mr. Boutwell, that policy having been approved by the President, and generally the people.

GOING TO TEXAS.

Secretary Belknap, will leave here on Thursday next proceed to Chicago, where he will be joined by Gen. Sheridan, where they together will inspect the parts of the "Department of the Missouri," extending through Texas, to the Rio Grand.

THE PRESIDENT'S SON.

Lieut. Fred D. Grant, son of the President, has been transferred to Gen. Sheridan's Staff.

THE NEW WAR VESSELS.

The Navy department will soon invite proposals for the construction of the engines of some of the new war vessels authorized by the last session of Congress. Of these new steamers five wooden ones will be built at the navy yards, and three iron ones constructed by contract.

SENATOR CAMERON.

Senator Cameron and House are preparing to start on a tour through the Southern States, visiting all the cities between Richmond and New Orleans

END OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate has at least a week's work on hand yet. Four or five of the members have left for their homes. Others are anxious to go.

N. H. P.

Providing for the Soldiers' Orphans.

We have received from Col. Robert B. Beath, Department Commander of the Grand Army, a report of the Committee on Soldiers' Orphans, which contains the following, which we fully endorse:

The State has expended each year about half a million dollars for Soldiers' Orphans, doing more in this way than all other States combined; and anything that could add materially to the present cost, must be shown not only to be a *necessity*, but to be of great practical benefit to the children.

Prof. WICKERSHAM'S Report dispels any idea of its *necessity* as a *general principle*.

He presents a list of the "Sixteeners" (Children discharged at that age), giving their occupation, and state *"that more than 98 per cent. of the whole number are doing well, and seem likely to be upright and useful citizens."* This list does not account for more than half of the children discharged, but your Committee fully believe that the record of the others would prove as gratifying. This is due in great measure to the earnest care of Superintendent, Principals and Teacher, who have left no means untried to procure proper situations for children.

Gratifying as is the exhibit shown of the "Sixteeners," the Committee feel that if proper authority and means had been given Superintendent WICKERSHAM, great good would have been conferred on many of the children, with corresponding benefit to the State, and the Superintendent has practically solved the question of what can now be done.

At his request last year, the State appropriated $2,000 "to send some of the brightest and best graduates of the Orphans' Schools to the State Normal Schools, where they could be fitted for a career of the highest usefulness as teachers." With this sum thirteen scholars were sent to these Schools, and so great has been the success of this experiment, that the Superintendent has asked for $5,000 this year with which to send twenty-five graduates, who will be fitted for teachers, and for whom schools can be readily had when their studies are completed.

We propose that this idea be so extended that scholars, who desire it and are qualified therefor, may be sent to the "School of Design for Women." The Agricultural College, or Normal Schools, and further, that boys and girls inclined to learn any of the mechanic or high arts that could not be learned at their homes, or in small villages and interior towns, shall be provided, through the aid of the members of the Grand Army, with places in machine shops, or elsewhere, and also with homes where they would be under proper moral influences, and that the state should make up the deficiency between the amount earned by them and that required for their support during the first year or two. Many girls who now have to struggle along as seamstresses, could earn a livlihood as photographers, bookkeepers, &c. Many boys with a natural talent for engineering or machinery, could learn these professions, obtain good salaries and occupy a higher place in the community than under existing circumstances.

They only need the opportunity, and this they should have. THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS would be amply sufficient to carry this plan into effect, and this sum, expended by Supt WICKERSHAM under the supervision of Governor Hartranft, would be the means of establishing for life many of the children of those who gave their lives for our country.

This appropriation will be asked for, and then the work of the Grand Army will begin in earnest. Every Post should have a committee, to secure *early* the promise of positions as apprentices. A list of all the children to be discharged will be sent to each Post, who should appoint committees to find out from the children, the Superintendent or Teacher, what had best be done in each particular case.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
55 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New To-Day.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand at Petersburg, prime Cloverseed, Plaster, Fish, Salt and Coal, highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain.
mch26-3mos. JOHN ROSS.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon county, their petitions for Licenses to keep Inns and Taverns, in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said county, on the second Monay of April, 1873, for allowance;

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Harry Chamberlain, Huntingdon.
John S. Miller, Huntingdon.
James Fleming Huntingdon.
Henry Z. Metcalf, Mill Creek.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.

T. W. MYTON,
March26,1873. Clerk.

TREES AND PLANTS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Siberian Crabs, Apricots, and Nectarines; Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Nuts; Shade and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Flowering and Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.

Enclose stamp for Catalogue and Price List.

EDWIN J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
March26-3t.

A. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [Jan.15,'73y

New To-Day.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜
March26,1873-3mos.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, in the borough of Huntingdon, being lot numbered 222 in the general plan of said borough, fronting fifty feet on the south side of Moore street, and extending in depth to a part of a lot owned by the German Reformed Congregation, bounded on the east by Sixth street, on the west by lot No. 221, the lands and tenements of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

ALSO—All of defendant's right title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stone heap on summit of Sidling Hill mountain, thence by land of Samuel Miller, north 14½ degs. E. 123 5-10 perches to a chestnut thence by land of Robert Parker south 51 degs. E. 301 perches to a chestnut oak on Clear Ridge, thence by land of Jacob Miller south 21½ degs. W. 114 3-10 perches to post, thence by land of D. H. Foster and Wm. Gillan north 51½ degs. W. 286 perches to the place of beginning, containing 191 acres and 7 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. being part of a larger tract of land surveyed to Abraham Striker on warrant dated the first day of September, A. D. 1794, having thereon erected a part log and frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Leonard A. Dell.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Elijah Gorsuch and John Hight's estate, Stephen Gorsuch, Jesse M'Elvain, John Decker's heirs and Joshua Gorsuch, containing 60 acres and 8 perches being the same tract of land which Joshua Gorsuch and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed to Elisha Porter by deed dated 13th of May, A. D., 1863, and the said Elshua Porter and Martha, his wife, by their deed dated 7 May, A. D. 1864 conveyed to Elijah Gorsuch and which the said Elijah Gorsuch by his deed dated 29th October, A. D. 1869, conveyed to the said Margaret Hill, as appears by said deed recorded in Record Book X, No. 2, page 258 having thereon erected a log dwelling house, log stable and small shanty, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elisha Porter, with notice to Margaret Hill and Hosea Hill, her husband, and Wm. Cree, terre-tenants.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in West Huntingdon, fronting on Mifflin street 50 feet, and extending back at right angles, 150 feet to a fifteen feet alley, being lot No. 120, in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, said building now occupied by M. M. Logan.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Kerr.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, Huntingdon, Feb. 5, '73.3t. } [Sheriff.

1873 THE WORLD 1873

A new political era is opening before the country.

The negro-cycle of our politics has rounded to its conclusion through civil war, social violence, industrial disorder, and has ended in giving freedom to four millions of the negro race, and the ballot to its adult males.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

The political cries of this new era will come home to every man's business and bosom as never before, being vital to private prosperity and the maintenance of a Democratic Republic.

Not only are the manifold encroachments of Federal upon the State powers and of both upon the Large liberty of American freemen now as always to be repelled with ceaseless vigilence; not only is home rule or local self-government now as always to be maintained for the best guarantee of civil liberty and of national greatness, but besides, the victories of peace which are to give splendor to the new political era must be won against every advantage which even enemies of free institutions could desire or possess.

A gigantic Debt, which the honor of the country is pledged to pay, encumbers all our industries with its oppressive burden. Nevertheless our systems of Municipal and State Taxation are crude, unequal, and defraud the poor to release the rich. Nevertheless our system of Federal Taxation is such an infamous masterpiece of ignorance and inequality, put to the vile uses of monopolists and forgers, as never anywhere has disgraced modern civilization since Louis XIV., with his methods of taxation rather than its amount, paralyzed the industries of France. And along with the Tariff, which prohibits the import of our manufactures, abridges the number of our industries, cuts down the profit upon the exports from all our farms, plantations, and mines; blinishes our shipping from off the high seas, and filches $8 from the pockets every time it pays $1 into the U. S. Treasury,—along with this engine of oppression, stupidity, and fraud goes a Currency of fluctuating value as the measure of values in every act of domestic exchange.

Whatever parties may arise or fall, whatever their defeats or triumphs, and whatever their names, *The World* now and always will remain the unflinching champion of a *Liberal progressive Democracy*, whereof Freedom defended and defined by Justice is the polar-star.

As a vehicle of news, *The World* will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of journals. Its fresh, abundant, various, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature, will be discussed as becomes a trust-worthy order of opinion, with candor, with steady devotion to sound, public and private morals, with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their marketplaces, their workshops, and their farms.

THE WEEKLY WORLD

is our great edition (Wednesday) for the country. It contains: 1. The Latest Prices (telegraphed from all the Markets of the United States) of Live Stock, Country Produce, General Produce of every kind, and of Money-Stocks, and Freights in New York and Europe. 2. The, Farmers' Page, with all the doings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, letters from practical farmers and scientific discussion on profitable farming. 3. A Page for the Family Circle, of lively and pure reading. 4. All the news in concise summary.

NUMBER OF COPIES SEPARATELY ADDRESSED.	PRICE ONE YEAR BEGINNING ANY DAY	PREMIUM TO CLUB COLLECTORS FOR THE WEEKLY WORLD.
1	$2	
5	7	World Almanac.
10	12	Weekly World, 1 year.
20	20	Weekly World 1 year.
50	40	Semi-Weekly World, 1 year
100	100	Daily World, 1 year.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

1. $250 will be given to the gentleman from whom we receive previous to the 31st of March next the money at our club rates for the largest number (not less than five hundred) of subscribers for one year to the *Weekly World*.

2. $125 for the next largest paid club list of not less than two hundred and fifty copies.

3. $75 each for the five next largest paid club lists of not less than one hundred and fifty copies each.

4. $50 each for the ten next largest paid club list of not less than one hundred copies each.

5. $25 each for the twenty next largest paid club lists of not less than fifty copies each.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY

contains (Tuesday and Friday) all contents of the Weekly and the cream of the Daily.

NUMBER OF COPIES, SEPARATELY ADDRESSED.	PRICE ONE YEAR BEGINNING ANY DAY	PREMIUM TO CLUB COLLECTORS FOR SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.
1	$3	
2	5	
5	12	World Almanac.
10	20	Semi-Weekly World 1 year.
50	100	Daily World, 1 year.

The Daily World—Price for one copy for one year, $10 (including Sunday Edition, $12), beginning any day; and at the same rate per month for any part of the year.

The World Almanac for 1873 (ready about January 1, 1873)—one copy, post-paid, 25 cents; five copies, post-paid, $1.

DIRECTIONS.—Additions to Clubs may be made at any time in the year at the above Club rates. Changes in Club lists made only on request of persons receiving Club packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post-office, and State to which it has previously been sent.

TERMS.—Cash in advance. Send post-office money order, bank draft, or registered letter. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

We have no traveling agents. Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge, whenever and wherever desired. Address all orders and letters to

THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER.
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

ÆOLINE, VOX HUMANA AND PIANO.

(The latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning.) give to them a wonderful capacity for

BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained.

Dr. E. J. GREENE, of Huntingdon, has secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. mch19-9t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of ABRAHAM BOYER, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Penn township, on the estate of Abraham Boyer, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BOYER,
March19,'73-6t. Administrator.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS
and their
COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

The Piano—A beautiful toned piano, which will never require tuning. The Vox Humana—A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The Æoline—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column. mch19-6t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of WILLIAM S. LEFFARD, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Porter township, on the estate of William S. Leffard, late of Porter township deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. LEFFARD,
ENOCH J. LEFFARD,
mch19,'73. Administrators.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

Take notice that Wm. Leas and David M'Garvey, assignees of William Piles, of

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 26, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Shad flies.

Eggs are plenty.

Fresh shad in market.

Sunday was spring-like.

Corner loafers are appearing.

Country roads almost navigable.

The snow is rapidly disappearing.

Pedestrians were numerous on Sunday.

The "Silsby Brothers" drew crowded houses.

"My spring bonnet" now agitates the female mind.

The *Monitor* is *spearing* the Congressional thieves.

Maple sugar has made its appearance in market.

The streets in West Huntingdon need filling up badly.

Don't deal with a man who is too penurious to advertise.

Since the success of Local Option whiskey is going down.

A number of new houses are going up in West Huntingdon.

Two passenger trains on Broad Top from Monday last. See schedule.

Mr Kennedy and Mr. Weimer have exchanged properties in West Huntingdon.

Marklesburg and McConnelstown are each having several new houses erected within their limits.

A petition for two additional wards, in Huntingdon, is in circulation, and is being numersously signed.

Jonathan Shafer, of Mapleton, who was injured by the cars, a week or two ago, died on Tuesday of last week.

The baggage house of the Pennsylvania railroad company has been moved up to the west-end of the new depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have expended one million and fifty thousand dollars in Bedford county.

Our merchants are preparing for the spring trade. For particulars, consult the advertising columns of the JOURNAL.

The Altoona daily *Tribune* will be issued by Messrs. McCrum and Dern between the first and tenth of April. Success attend it.

J. A. & E. Eichelberger have bought Mr. Kinkead's interest in the firm of Lowry, Eichelberger & Co., at Hopewell, Bedford county.

Rev. J. M. McMurray, the new appointee, has preached to large audiences in the M. E. Church, in this place, for the last two Sabbaths.

The new school project was voted down on Friday last. Huntingdon don't take much pride in school buildings or any other public buildings that consume taxes.

Five persons were immersed, in the canal, opposite Henry & Co's. store, on Sunday afternoon last. Quite a large crowd of spectators witnessed the impressive ceremony.

The individual who owns the cow, which opens every body's gate, will find, some of these times, that she is not a profitable investment. A word to the wise is sufficient

Services by the Rt. Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, of this place, on Friday evening, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock.

The bill entitled an act to repeal the section of an act for the protection of wild turkeys and squirrels and for other purposes as an acted for this county has passed both Houses.

Robert White, formerly of this place and lately of Bedford, in company with three or four others, has gone to Omaha to join a Government Surveying party. May success attend him.

Albert Hewson, of Philadelphia, has been elected Treasurer of the B. & B. Railroad Company *vice* J. S. Bowers. Esq., resigned. Mr. Bowers was a very obliging and competent officer.

Bedford Springs are to be extensively advertised this season by the railroad companies concerned. There will be some competition no doubt. Make preparations to stow away the visitors comfortably.

What a splendid lot of buildings front on Allegheny street between fifth and sixth! Sparks from the engines never keep any account of that kind of property. They love a shining mark.

On Tuesday morning, of last week, twelve oil cars were burned at Blair Furnace on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A boy, named F. H. Ross, who was stealing a ride on the train was burnt to death.

John Winsky, of Mt. Union, relieved a comrade of $16, at the Farmers' hotel, on Saturday night last. Officer Westbrook pounced upon the light fingered gent and he was committed to the next Quarter Sessions.

'Squire Nicodemus, of Bedford, has commenced the erection of a commodious building on the corner of Pitt and Richard Streets. The upper story is to contain a town hall. The 'Squire deserves the thanks of the community.

Any of our subscribers changing their residence, on the first of April, will please let us know. In writing please tell us what P. O. you desire to have the change made from as well as the office to which you want the change to be made.

The people of West Huntingdon have been compelled to put down board walks, but the Council has failed to put causeways at the streets, so that the pedestrian can only promenade a single square, without wading through mud hub deep.

The Huntingdon JOURNAL has an advertisement calling for the whereabouts of their county Superintendent of Public Schools. Glad are we that we are not afflicted with such a dead-head. Ours is all spirit and grit.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Godeys' Lady's Book, for April, is a very good number. There is no more safe and reliable fashion journal published than Godey It is an ornament and a blessing to housewives. Price $3 per annum with splendid chromo. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Publisher.

The Republicans of Warriorsmark made a clean sweep at last Friday's election. We like the Republicanism that stands by the party all the time. The shilly-shally business—now here now there—has almost ruined the party in this county. Nobly done, Warriorsmark.

Lewis T. Wattson, Esq., of Philadelphia, for many years President of the Broad Top Railroad Company and latterly Vice President of the Kemble Coal & Iron Company, died in that city, on Sunday, the 16th inst. He was a man of great energy and enterprise and his death will be severely felt in this great iron region.

W. H. H. Brainerd, Esq., formerly of the Tyrone *Herald*, is now employed as assistant editor on the Hollidaysburg *Register*. We are happy to hear that our friend Over has secured the services of one so well qualified for the position. The *Register* will now be made one of the best, if not the best, local paper in that county.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin, the late popular Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church of the Juniata district, removes to Chambersburg in accordance with the appointment of the late Conference. We are sorry that the Doctor leaves us. But such is the fate of a Methodist minister. The ministers, of his district, made him a present of a $100 greenback before taking leave of him as a token of their esteem.

On Sunday night last some scoundrel went through the pockets, of Thomas Cypher, engineer of the first Cumberland coals, stopping at the Jackson House, taking from his wallet $16.85 in cash and a check for $45. Suspicion rests upon a chap from New York who occupied the same room. The latter, after traversing the town, proposed to be searched. The probability is the money was secreted.

We spent a couple of days, at Bedford, last week. We were very much surprised to learn that no preparations were being made to takes more than the ordinary number of visitors this approaching season. This is a great mistake Bedford will be better advertised this season than ever in its history. The four railroads interested will pour them in by the hundred at low rates. There will be, quite likely, twice as many as usual. Stir your stumps!

The Bedford *Gazette* says: "A company of negro volunters stopped over night at Huntingdon last week. * * * They made the night interesting by getting up several fights." This is simply not so. Owing to an assault upon the men by a rowdy boy, that belongs to the class that insults every decent colored man who passes along the street, a slight difficulty occurred for which the company was in no way responsible. No more orderly and better behaved set of men ever visited the town than the men composing the company in question.

Some of the Republicans, of the West Ward, deserve sever censure, for cutting the Republican candidate for Judge. It was the only political office in the contest and yet some, who no doubt now and then ask the Republican party for its support, would on personal grounds, sacrifice a political advantage. We have nothing but censure for this kind of thing come from where it will. If men desire to act with the Republicans and to profit by the party they must stand by it in all party contests or they can expect no favors in return. This is our doctrine.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The Phrenological Journal* for April, take it all in all, is one of the best numbers yet issued of a magazine that is justly distinguished for usefulness. The table of contents is of a character to attract all classes of readers, although "sensationalism" seems to claim no place therein. The following subjects seem to us of more special interest: Charles P. Kimball, the well known Carriage-maker of Maine; Inborn Strength, an essay on the elements of human advancement; Educating the Sexes Together; The Foremost Problem; From whence to No Whither, or the Future Considered; Alimentiveness, its Use and Abuse, illustrated; Wilder on Phrenology; Its Worth to Me, a Frank Admission; A Dream Not All a Dream; A Temperance Allegory; Tejuda, the President of Mexico; The Civil Service and Its Tendencies: The Cheerful Face; Thomas Guthrie, D. D.; The Maple Tree; Origin of "April Fool"; East Tennessee and Its Resourses, etc.,; also an excellent list of recent publications. Terms $3 a year; Single Numbers, 30 cents. S. R. WELLS, N. Y.

The important industries for which the city of Wilmington, Delaware, is so justly distinguished, have been made the subject of the initial article in *Lippincott's Magazine* for April. The writer has evidently exerted himself to obtain the most trustworthy information, which he presents in a style remarkable for its clearness and easy flow. The article is profusely illustrated. The second installment of "The Roumi in Kabylia," with its vivid descriptions of life and scenery, its striking and amusing anecdotes, and its excellent pictorial embellishments, constitutes a most entertaining paper. "Thackeray's 'Gray Friars," by an old "Gown-boy," is full of interesting reminiscences of the old Charter-House school, and of Thackeray's connection with it. The article is evidently from the pen of one familiar with some of the best and most curious phases of English life. "Medical Expert Evidence," by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., is a contribution at once striking and important. Its comments upon the difficulties which the law carelessly throws in the way of the genuine expert, and its animadversions against the serious perils to which innocent persons are therefore exposed, deserve a careful persual. The author illustrates his assertions by full and pertinent references to trials, the memory of which are still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Edwin de Leon, in a paper entitled "The Sweet Waters," describes the parks of Constantinople and the manners of those who frequent them. "The Mystery of Massabielle," by William D. Wood, is a highly attractive article, descriptive of the wonderful events which have rendered the Grotto of the Virgin, at Lourdes, an object of extraordinary and world-wide interest. "A Night in Bedford, Virginia, by Richard B. Elder, presents in a terse and humorous way some important facts concerning the real state and prospects of the town. "Tower Creek," a full page cutting by Lintens is a most superb specimen. The "Death Warrant of Mary Stuart" is a truely royal subject, royalty treated; "A Catskill Brook" by Whittredge, will carry off the palm with very many; a pool, surrounded by forest trees, in which the beautiful white birch is conspicuous; Such a spirited sketch as a "A Bare Chance," by W. M. Cary, in which one of our frontiersmen, on his gallant mustang, is brought suddenly to close quarters with a monstrous grizzly, deserves more than a passing notice. There is a perfect gem of landscape by Wimperis, the great rival of Birket Foster. "A Deserted Church," "Spring Flowers," and "O Pray my Child," an exquisite *genre* picture of the German school. The literary contents of the April *Aldine* display the usual excellence and variety. There are for instance, three good short stories, "I Will If You Will," by Clara P. Guernsey; "The Ball on the Ice" by E. B. Leonard; and "Mad-Jeannette's Papers," by James Watkins.—There is a careful biographical and artistic study of the life and works of "Malbone, the Miniature Painter," by Osmond Tiffany; a readable paper, by the editor, descriptive of The Yellowstone Region;" another on The Death Warrant of Mary Stuart; another on "An Old German Tribunal in the Harz Mountains," and, best of all, a racy little essay, by John Sydney, which would have charmed Lamb, since its theme is his prime favorite, Margarite, Duchess of Newcastle." There are five poems, "A Gazel in Hafiz," by Henry Richards, "The Four Seasons," by J. W. Duffield; "O Pray, My Child," a translation from the German of Hoffman; "A Bare Chance," a unique little dialect poem by S. Lang—a new writer, who contests for the laurels of Bret Harte and John Hay; and the "Rosemary," another tender flower-fantasy by Mary E. Bradley, who has already won a prominent place among American female poets. Subscription price $5.00 including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Harpers for April contains the following:—The Cradle of the New World—S. S. Conant, with Twenty-two Illustrations; Doubt—Tracy Robinson; Pigeon-Voyagers—Miss E. B. Leonard, With Thirteen Illustrations; Till Death—Mrs. J. G. Burnett; The Mountains (VII.)—Porte Crayon, With Ten Illustrations; Gog, Magog, & Co—Lyman Abbott, With Eleven Illustrations; Agricultural Laborers in England—Moncure D. Conway, With Portrait of Joseph Arch; Told in the Drawing-Room—James Payn; Recollections of an Old Stager; Sea and Shore—Charles Nordhoff, WithTwenty one Illustrations; Old Kensington—Miss Thackeray, with Two Illustrations; Horace Greeley—Junius Henri Browne, With an Illustration of Horace Greeley's Sanctum: A Simpleton: A Story of To-day—Charles Reade; Baby and Mustard Playing Ball—Will Wallace Harney; The New Magdelan—Wilkie Collins; Voice and Face—Ellis Gray; Editor's Easy Chair:—A backward Look—Dumas the Younger and the Berlin Manager—The Popular Conscience—Lord Lytton.

Editor's Literary Record:—Children's Books—Middlemarch—Farjeon's Bread and Cheese and Kisses—Craven's Fleurange—Gibbon's Robin Gray—Mrs. Oliphant's At His Gates—Mayo's Never Again—Holt's Robert Tremryne—Library of Famous Fiction—Hart's Mrs. Skagg's Husbands—Trewbridge's Coupon Bonds—Johnson's Oriental Religions—Blackie's The Four Phases of Morals—Mrs. Ford's My Recreations—Sheffer's The World Priest—Fiske's Myths and Myth-Makers—Hazard's Santo Domingo.

Editor's Scientific Record:—Preservation of fleshy Fungi—Red Indelible Ink—Milk-Tree—Hospital Buildings—Peh lah Wax of the Chinese—Action of amorphous red Phosphorus—Preparation of Meat extract—A tamed Wasp—Micro chemical Investigation of Fibres—Origin of Goitre—Value of the Eucalyptus—Antagonism of Bellakonna and Hysistigma Lyddeman on Gregarine in Chignons—Flora of the Island of St. Paul—Production of Opium in Germany—Report of the Sutro Tunnel Commission—Blue stamping Ink—Hair Eradictor—Biographical Notice of Cabinet—Occurrence of Gold in Sea-Water—Unvarying Course of Cirrus Clouds—Antiputrescent Properties of Silicate of Soda—The Fallow deer indigenous in Europe—Maxite, a new Lead Ore—Active Principle of Vaccine Virus—Relation of Entozoa to the Grouse Disease Ozonized Water—Coating Fibres with Silver Rubber-Graphite Paint—Geological Age of Wyoming Coal—Assyrian Tradition of the Deluge—Separating Brass from Founders' Slang—Chemical Composition of Dead-sea Wate.—A world of Medals by the Royal Society of London in 1872—New Dyes.

Editors Historical Record:—Political—Transportation—Labor Commissioners—Miscellaneous—Disasters—Obituary.

Editor's Drawer:—Our London Scrap-Book: Leicester Square—A Missionary Item—Debate on the Dog Bill in the Oregon Legislature—Temper—Story of Dr. Packard—In Memoriam—"Where did you find that Anecdote?"—"Hi-you Muck a-muck"—A case of Judicial Conscience—Pompey's Epitaph—Shooting Extraordinary—An Appetite—Definition of Courtship—African Sportsmanship—A Hit at Darwin—The Wife-Market.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Model World.

BY NICK WHIPPLE.

The Model World will soon be here,
I think I see it coming;
It's prophesied, from year to year,
And soon will come a running.

Get off the track you fogies all,
Your work will not be needed;
It's coming now, this Spring or Fall,
It's voice then, must be heeded.

But first of all, both young and old,
Must read and be converted;
Then brought into the christian fold,
This fact, it is asserted.

The parents then must get so good,
So says the Model Preacher,
It must be always understood,
Then will come the Model Teacher.

In that good time, so soon to come,
The boys will not be frisky;
Nor will they hanker after rum,
Brandy, ale or whiskey.

That time is coming—rushing on,
It makes me feel so funny;
When fogies all are dead and gone,
And teachers get their money.

The boys will never use the weed,
So often called "Tobacky;"
But will the teacher's rules then heed,
Won't that be nice, O cracky!

I often think I'm in that time,
Or mighty closely by it;
When pupils marching up in line,
And everything is quiet.

The boys and girls will all be smart,
This fact is surely stated;
In wisdom's way, they'll take a part,
As sure as they're created.

This Model World 'tis very clear,
Is mere imagination;
It's getting real, year by year,
Steaming toward the station.

"Though my standard may seem too high,
It still is in the future;"
But it is coming, by and by,
As time reveals the creature.

Yet do not think your work is done,
But onward persevering;
The boat will likely take you on,
And put you out to steering.

But speaking now without a doubt,
Will you announce a reason;
Why boys and girls curl up their snout,
In madness—not so pleasing.

I think the fault, is plain to see,
It's in their early schooling;
Parents are not what they should be,
Hence, always Keep them fooling.

Standing now on Upatopy,
Up on Pisgah's lofty height;
Where pupils never do get mopy,
And never quarrel and fight.

Drinking there from New Atlantics,
Fadeless draughts of useful lore,
Watching there the boyish prantics,
"In the bright forever more."

This Model World must be destroyed,
I hear the fogies grumble;
Because it has them much annoyed,
They think it down must tumble.

To pay the tax it almost grinds,
Their conscience and their money;
All such, are feeble in their minds,
Is why they act so funny.

We now will take a lengthy ride,
Across the plains to Denver;
And leave the boys to go and slide,
While there we feast in splendor.

I leave you now, right on the top
Of the Globe's lofty mountain;
And down you come on slide or hop,
To drink from rocky fountain.

A Big Steal in Poor House Matters.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the *Globe* of week before last that John Logan pretends to give facts, in reference to "Poor House Affairs," that cannot be contradicted. He says:

"I have always tried to be honest in the discharge of my duty."

Honest John! Will you let the public know how it happens that, during war times and high prices, when the Poor House paid 15 cts. for pork, 12 cts. for beef, 60 cts. per yard for unbleached muslin by the web, and for other articles in proportion, with more paupers in the House than was at any time during the past year, the expenditures were then less than seven thousand dollars a year? Notwithstanding the reduced prices at present, with a less number of paupers, the expenditures are increased now to near ten thousand dollars a year! How is it, honest John, when you are so economical, as you say, in your purchases, and yet the expenses are three thousand dollars a year more than they were in war times, when prices were so high and the paupers so numerous? The Directors, in those days, had less than fifty dollars a year charged for outdoor services, now they are receiving nearly two hundred dollars a year each for out-door services, in addition to their salaries. The Steward now has also an item of fifty-eight dollars a year for traveling expenses, in addition to salary, and perquisites. This, I presume, is in part for attending conventions and meetings of committees, as you are always first on the ground, and perhaps for procuring the names to petitions in the interest of the Poor House and the Woods League.

That a gigantic steal is being practiced upon the tax-payers of the county there can be no doubt. The figures show it. The Poor House Reports plainly prove a swindle of greater magnitude than that which was practiced upon the people of Porter township by a certain R. A. Laird, who, like his prototype Logan, was on hand, at the beck of Mr. Woods, at all conventions and committee meetings, and first witness on the stand at the Cuss-Wharton trial, and who often traveled with the Woods Constitution, swearing members into the "Peoples' League." See Benj. Isenberg, Esquire Lytle, and others. Tax duplicates were placed in his hands for the collection of bounty, school, state, and county taxes. Through the agency of Mr. Woods and other confederates, the duplicates were continued in his hands for a number of years in succession. Murmurs became rife, and many were convinced that the tax-gatherer was swindling the people.—Forbearance at last ceased to be a virtue, and some twenty-five of the tax-payers, Democrats and Republicans, signed a bond, obligating themselves to bear equally any costs that might be incurred in bringing the criminal to justice, and suit was instituted. Through the counsel of Attorney Brown and the testimony of many witnesses, a verdict was obtained before the Court, and Robert was mulcted into some seventeen hundred dollars, fraudulently obtained and artfully concealed. Immediately after the decree of the Court Sheriff Houck compelled him to disgorge the ill-gotten gain. The Laird steal was effected by means of forged duplicates. He had one to collect taxes by, and the other to settle with before the Board of Auditors. Fraud and corruption at the Poor House are more apparent than they were in Porter township. Ex-Directors John Flenner, Maj. Wm. Moore, and all others who will examine the Reports of that House, for the last several years, must know that a huge steal is being perpetrated in the management of "Poor House Affairs." PORTER.

The Plunderers---Stubborn Facts.

MR. EDITOR:—We desire to reply to a few of the assertions of John Logan made in the celebrated *Globe* letter. He says, in regard to the way and manner of buying merchandise for the use of said House, that "he was ordered by the Directors to buy where he could buy the cheapest." Well, we happen to know something about this *cheap* arrangement. A couple of years ago Kerr & Co. put in a written proposal offering to furnish meat to the Institution at four cents per pound less than David Douglass was furnishing meat at. The Directors, or part of them, ordered the acceptance of that proposal, but it was not done, and for three months afterwards the meat was received from Douglass, by Logan, and at the old figures, though Mr. Smith protested against Logan paying more to Douglass for meat than other parties would furnish it for. Smith finally told Logan that he (Logan) would have to pay Douglass out of his own pocket if he persisted in it any longer. Notwithstanding all this Logan continued to receive the meat from Douglass until the winter supply of meat was bought in.

The Directors say that they ordered Logan to stop buying merchandise from Fraker, and yet Logan buys there and says he "buys where the Directors designate." Who can reconcile this? Who tells the truth, John Logan or the Directors? Mr. Logan appears to make a great hobby out of a pound or so of tea that was bought at Leas' store, for which he was charged more for than the other stores charged him, yet too ignorant to know it was a better article of tea.

As Mr. Logan has failed to make any satisfactory reply to our other letters, but undertakes to get astride another horse, we will pay no further attention to his letter, but merely say that he does deny remarkably well, and will propound a few questions to him, his amanuensis, or anybody else that desires to hold up his sinking ship:

Before the last Report of the Alms House was made public did not John P. Stewart emphatically denounce it, and say that it was not a fit document to go before the public? Why did he denounce it? Were the tracks of the monster not well enough hidden? Who superintends the business of the Alms-House, the Directors or W. H. Woods? Did not Jno. P. Stewart, one of the Directors, sell said Poor House a horse for $130.00? We heard one man say that the horse was not worth over $70.00. Was not Mr. Stewart aware that when he sold the horse he was violating the law? You will find recorded in pamphlet laws 1850, page 694, sec. 5, "That no Director shall sell or dispose of any article to the Poor House during the time he shall serve as Director thereof," which law also provides a penalty. Now, on the authority of one of the Directors, we say John P. Stewart did sell the Poor House a horse for $130.00 and lifted an order in his own name for said horse. Is this the honesty that the Steward speaks of? Will Huntingdon county suffer this to pass by unrebuked? We will see.

We had intended to say something about the outside pay and mileage of Directors, but as the Legislature has cut that off we will let it pass.

We understand that Logan has threatened the writer of these articles with something terrible (we presume it is some past record) if he or they don't stop. Well, Mr. Logan, it would be really too bad to quit now. Please let us tell all we know. Then the county at large will know you as we know you. *Then* we will stop, but for the present be kind enough not to scare us. TAX PAYER.

Letter from Mill Creek.

MR. EDITOR.—"To be or not be that's the question," whether 'tis better to silently suffer the slings of the "Boss" of the Mt. Union *Times*, or take up arms against this "who is he" and restate the conduct of some of the Mt. Union gentry at their great "what was it."

Mr. S., we don't scare worth a cent, if you do raise your editorial cudgel over us and threaten to strike; but please give us a little time in which to say our prayers before you bid us make our exit, and also inform us where you bury your dead as we have some scruples against being buried in Mt. Union.

We do not take up the pen to defend any persons who may have been guilty of any misconduct, either in your town or elsewhere. We do not desire the unenviable position of champion and mouth-piece for a set of rowdies, and if any persons from Mill Creek conducted themselves in an unbecoming manner while in your town, it is to their shame and disgrace and not ours. But there must have been a good deal of "dog" about that dramatic affair, else why all this howl. It is the dog that is kicked that does the howling while the cur that evades the threatened blow sneaks away quietly.

We beg leave to restate that the persons guilty of the vulgarity, profanity and indiscriminate kissing, to which we referred, were not from Mill Creek, but were residents of Mt. Union and vicinity, and we can prove our assertion, by some of the most respectable people of Mt. Union, we therefore hurl the allegation back to its source and come to the inevitable conclusion, without any syllogistic reasoning, that the stream that is muddy near its source must either spring from a muddy fountain, or else there must be some "clay" in close proximity to it from which it derives its murkiness.

If we are engaged in the honorable vocation of teaching the "young ideas how to shoot," we make it a point to instruct them to aim at the mark they desire to hit, and not at another. We never allow any of our boys to slap Bill when they want to hurt Jack. But because Jack is a big, robust lad, ready and willing to take his own part while Bill is a diminutive good humored sort of a chap who will take everything. A great many try to pile Jack's burdens on Bill's shoulders; and when they get angry they want to slap Bill just because they don't feel able to slap Jack, and yet they must slap somebody.

If you have any threats to make and your brain is over-loaded until you get them home, send them home by all means and ease your troubled soul.

Oh you were glad we sent our other communication to to the JOURNAL, well we will send this one there also, which will no doubt gladden your heart a second time, if so we feel amply repaid for our trouble. Sling your ink. Yours, smilingly, KRINO.

Mill Creek, March 25, 1873.

Juniata Repels the Soft Impeachment.

MR. EDITOR:—Why is it that the leader, of the "League to cheat the People," is continually stuffing his disgraceful sheet with miserable lies? In the issue of March 5th that popular (?) Professor and "talented editor" attempts to prove that in the anti-Woods districts Speer gained since 1870, and in the Woods districts he (Speer) lost since 1870.

As I looked over that truthless article of the *Globe*, I found that that miserable editor has Juniata district classed with the Woods districts. Now, any respectable person will certify that the Reverend's statement is one of the infamous lies with which he tries, from week to week, to blindfold his readers. If Juniata is a Woods district why did they not send Woods delegates to the County Convention? Why did the good people of this district send delegates with instructions to oppose that black-haired slanderer? If Juniata is a Woods district, why did Billy Woods attempt to bribe one of her delegates on the day of the Convention?

Reader, Juniata is not a Woods district; but anti-Woods. But we must admit that she is polluted with members of the so-called "Peoples' League." But the majority of her Republican voters are anti-Woods men, who were careful last August, and will be careful that no corrupt League represents her in the Republican County Convention in the future.

Mr. Editor, if that *Globe* man, who has fallen from the Holy Ministry to a low, political blackguard, can't swallow the above, we will help him, in the future, by giving your readers a brief statement of how his followers conducted themselves at our delegate election last August.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

FRESH FISH, on Thursday, at the corner of Fourth & Allegheny Streets. mch.-1921.

Second account of Thomas W. Montgomery, Trustee to sell the real estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased.

THE POOR HOUSE BILL.—The following is the text of the Poor Bill:

AN ACT

To fix the mileage and change the time for meeting of the Directors of the Poor of Huntingdon County:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the mileage of the Directors of the Poor, of the county of Huntingdon, shall be four cents per mile circular instead of ten cents as now allowed, and the said Directors shall, from and after said date, meet at the Alms-House, in said county, the first Tuesday of every alternate month instead of monthly.

SEC. 2. That the steward, the farmer, the physician, the attorney and clerk of the Board of Poor Directors shall be appointed by said Board of Directors annually at its first regular meeting of the October or General Fall election, and not earlier.

Approved March 14, 1873.

PERSONS having produce to sell, will find it to their advantage to go to A. Etnier's, West Huntingdon. Highest prices paid. 26 3t.

A SOMNAMBULIST.—The few who were favored, witnessed a queer scene Thursday morning. When the Pacific Express east arrived at the depot, a little girl, probably 13 years old got out of a car, walked around the train and went up Third street to the corner of Hill, where she turned up Hill. When about the middle of the block, she suddenly awoke, looked around her and, apparently was unable to tell where she was. Some well disposed person made inquiry of her as to where she belonged and received the answer that her father and she were in a sleeping car, and that she had gotten up in her sleep at this point with the result above stated. In the meantime the train had moved off, bearing the little one's sleeping parent with it. She was taken to the depot, and W. H. DeArmitt, Esq., telegraphed to Mifflin for the father to wait for her at that point. W. S. Decker took charge of the little one and soon landed her safely in the arms of her father.—*Monitor*, 11*th inst.*

GREAT BARGAINS! Where? at A. Etnier's Store, West Huntingdon. 26-3t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

for the week ending March 22, 1873	10629
Same date last year	7543
Increase for week	3,086
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	101,322
Same date last year	67,254
Increase for year 1873	34,068

WHETHER you want to buy or sell, go to A. Etnier's Store, West Huntingdon. 26-3t.

A NEW FEATURE.—Our young friend T. W. Black will on the first of April, open a Watchmaker's shop, in the rooms lately occupied by miles Zentmyer, Esq., one door east of Reeds' drug store, where he will be happy to have his friends and the public call. He is a good workman and a deserving young man.

THE ladies are almost tickled to death at the handsome furniture, at Brown & Tyhurst's New Store. 1t.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

THE Dominion Board of Trade, at its last session, resolved in favor of gauging distillers' products, petroleum, fish oils, etc., *by weight* instead of the gauge-rod. The Fairbanks Company manufacture a class of scales expressly adapted to this use.

MILLINERY GOODS AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1873, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. L. A. Hamer, will dispose of her entire stock of Millinery Goods, Notions, &c., at auction, at her store-room, two doors west of the Post Office, Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa. 1t.

GREAT attractions in fine Dress Goods for Spring and Summer wear' at Glazier & Bro.'s. Japauese Silk, Poplins, Pure Mohairs, &c., Black Alpaccas at reasonable figures. The ladies are invited to call and examine. 26 2t

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

H. Greenberg will move his merchant tailoring establishment into Blair's new room, next to the post office, on the 1st of April. td.

Marriages.

HARDY—BROWN.—At the residence of James Hamilton, Esq., by Rev. J. C. Wilhelm, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., Mr. Thomas Hardy, of Cottage, to Mrs. Nancy Kate Brown, of Shaver's Creek.

SIMPSON—WRIGHT.—On the 1st inst., by Rev. W. Prideaux, Mr. D. Simpson to Miss H. T. Wright, both of Mill Creek.

JOHNSTON—PHEASANT.—On Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the residence of Joshua Greenland, Esq., in this borough, by Rev. Geo. W. Zahniser, Mr. A. P. W. Johnston to Miss Letitia C. Pheasant.

(Bedford papers please copy.)

Deaths.

PHILLIPS.—On the 18th inst., at Alexandria, Willie, second son of Wm. M. and Susan Phillips, aged 16 years.

NEFF.—At Prior's Station, Polk county, Georgia, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Belle Neff, of Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., and wife of Capt. W. L. Neff, of the latter place, aged 37 years, 1 month and 24 days.

A loving friend, a kind neighbor, many will miss her cheerful voice, and mourn the loss of one whose heart and hands were ever ready to sympathize with their sorrows, and help them in their times of need. That she possessed a true kind heart will be the testimony of numerous friends who have enjoyed her society, or been the recipients of her favors. B.

GIBSON.—On the 22d inst., in this place, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Sophia D. Gibson, consort of James M. Gibson, late of Bedford, Pa., aged 50 years and 11 months.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., March 25, 1873.

	Wholesale	Retail.
BUTTER	$	30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	25
" Rio, good	23@25	23
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat	10 50	
" red wheat	9 25 to 9 50	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 80 to 1 90	
" red, "	1 70 to 1 80	
RYE	74	
CORN	50	
OATS	35	
MOLASSES, Port Rico	60	
" New Orleans	1 00	
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 20
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 10@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	35	1 50
" diamond drip	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
POTATOES		50
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1873.

Bark is dull at $32 50 ₰ ton for quercitron. In tanners' bark nothing doing.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is attracting a little more attention, and the stock is ample; sales of 400 bushels fair quality at 8@8½c. Timothy is steady, and 200 bags sold at $3.25. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at $2.10.

The flour market is quiet, but our quotations remain without change. The demand is mostly from our home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1,000 barrels, including superfine at $4.75@5.75; extras at $6@6.75; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7.50@7.75; Minnesota do. do. at $8@8.40; Pennsylvania do. do. at $8.50@9; Indiana and Ohio do. at $8.50@9.50, and fancy brands at $9.75@11.50, as in quality. Rye flour is quoted at $4.75@4.87½. In corn meal no sales.

Prime wheat is scarce and in demand at fair prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania and western red at $1.94@1.97, amber at $2, and red spring at $1.73. In rye no sales were reported. Corn is in fair request at full prices. Sales of 5,600 bushels yellow at 60@60½c, western mixed at 61c, and white at 65c. Oats move slowly. Sales of 2,100 bushels western white at 49@50c, and do. mixed at 46@46½c.

2,000 bushels Canada barley sold on private terms.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

We will give men and women BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
mch5-6t] 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of MILES LEWIS, deceased.*]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Miles Lewis, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH M. LEWIS,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
Feb26,'73-6t. Administrators.

A NEW ERA IN JOURNALISM.

The Great Achievement of the Nineteenth Century.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

ALL THE NEWS AND FULL OF PICTURES

The Daily Graphic is the title of a newspaper, published in New York, which is achieving the most remarkable journalistic success ever chronicled. It is an eight-page evening paper (three editions daily), elegantly printed, and conducted by the ablest editorial talent attainable.

As a newspaper The Daily Graphic stands in the first rank, and contains regularly

The Very Latest and Fullest News from all parts of the World.

Its great feature consists in the fact that it is not only a newspaper, but an illustrated newspaper as well. Four of its pages are filled with choice reading matter—telegrams, editorials, general and local news, items, gossip, and correspondence on the freshest and most interesting topics. The remaining four pages consist of

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS,

executed in the most faultless and artistic style, and portraying accurately and fully all leading events within twenty-four hours after their occurrence. Those who have made journalism a study, and fully appreciate the great enterprise manifested in the collection and publication of news by the aid of the telegraph, steam presses, and the development of journalistic talent, have been fond of advancing the theory that the next advance in that field would result in a newspaper furnishing in its regular issues pictures of all current prominent events. That theory is a theory no longer; the newspaper of the future is the newspaper of to-day, and that is The Daily Graphic. The processes which render this marvellous achievement an existing fact are the result of the most careful study and an endless variety of experiments, gradually perfected during the past twelve years. They depend upon improvements in lithographic camera. By their aid a picture is engraved and made ready to print in from twenty minutes to two hours. Costly and elaborate plates, works of art, scenes of interest, are produced and pictured forth with equal facility and the most scrupulous fidelity. Illustrations of leading events are engraved for the press even before the acc

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Advice to Young Ladies.

At the agricultural fair in Santa Clara, prizes were offered for the 'best cooks among the unmarried ladies. This is a move in the right direction, and we hail the fact as an evidence that we are to return to the simplicity of early times, when our wives were help-meets instead of "help-eats;" when the young wife brought to the matrimonial copartnership a willingness to bear her share of the burden and labor of life; when one silk frock, one china-set, half a dozen of silver spoons, and counterpanes of her own patchwork, were evidences of the simplicity of her taste, the economy of her life, and the promises of future industry. Now the young bride must begin where her mother leaves off. Her outfit is a *trousseau*, a gorgeous house, rich in upholstery, mirrors, carvings, and ornaments of paint, plaster, silk, and velvet; she sneers at a cottage where love is, and prefers the cheap and showy boarding-house to her own but humbler home. The Santa Clara Fair gives not only a prize for the best young cook who can manage a cheap and economical dinner, but other prizes will be hanging round within scent of the savory viands to nose themselves out a wife—awkward, beardless, robust young farmers, ready to offer themselves, their virtuous lives, their industrious habits, their well tilled farms, to a bride who will know how to preside over the multifarious duties of a home in the country. We advise our city girls to go in and win. Show the country maiden that you, too, know how to broil and bake, fry and stew; then, for the finish to your feast, give an extra dessert—something to tickle the farmer's palate, and ten to one you will steal away from the country the honors and lovers of the day. And when the farmer's boy a-wooing comes, accept his hard hand and honest heart as a surer anchor and a firmer trust than the half-gentleman, half-hoodlum, who parts his hair in the middle and offers to share with you the chances in his lottery of life. If we had a thousand sweethearts, we would advise all save one to go to the country. If we had a thousand genteel, half-starved city friends, fighting the grinning fiend of genteel poverty, striving to keep up appearances, living beyond their means, in constant dread of what the world would say, slaves to society, we would say, go to the country. With half-a-hundred acres of God's bountiful soil, you may live happy, healthful, independent, self-respected, and contented.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

How to Feed Horses.

The following concise suggestions with regard to the food of horses are from "The London Horse Book."

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without regard to their ages, their constitutions and work; the impropriety of such a practice is self evident.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels, and skin diseases.

Chaff is better for old horses than hay, because they can chew and digest it better.

Mix chaff with corn or beans, and do not give the latter alone, because it makes the horse chew his food more and digest it better.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

When a horse is worked hard its food should be chiefly oats,—if not worked hard its food should be chiefly hay—because oats supply more nourishment and flesh making material than any other kind of food; hay not so much.

For saddle or coach horse, half a peck of sound oats and eighteen pounds of good hay are sufficient. If the hay is not good, add a quarter of a peck more oats. A horse which works harder may have rather more of each; one that works little should have less.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better plan is to feed with chopped hay from a manger, because the food is not then thrown about, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasing to the taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly. The young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with saliva, and turned into wholesome nutriment.

Take Care of the Calves.

The *Ohio Farmer* gives the following good advice: Much of the future growth, and in fact much of the profits of the farmer arising from his stock, depends upon the care which it receives during the first year. I do not wish to be understood by this that if a farmer takes good care of his stock the first year he can afterward let them run "hap-hazard;" every good farmer will see that his stock at all times is well cared for. But the first year is the foundation, it is the starting point of their future growth. There are many farmers who are in the habit of giving their calves nothing from the time they are about three weeks old until they are weaned. They are then left to run and pick their living as best they may until winter, when they are taken to the barn and put into some little back hovel, with nothing but hay till spring, or, as I have often seen turned in to a stack. In either case, they are, when spring comes, so stunted and poor that they make but a slow growth ever afterward. Consequently, when selling time comes, the farmer finds his stock far behind in size and price of the neighbors who had cared well for their calves. One instance of this came within my knowledge. Some steers, raised as above, sold for $15, while those of his neighbor, which had been well cared for while young, sole readily at $25. The quality of the stock of the former was fully equal to the latter to start with.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Caronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Flutteringat the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'oil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specialty for 39 years

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potash, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Geges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. S Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms, Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank applications for guarantee, gratis of thespecial agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malacious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrof ious Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Formerly with
(H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Striatures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

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IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 26th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. Accom.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR	AR 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 35
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fishers Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 25	LE	Saxton	2 15	AR
9 40		Coalmont	2 00	
9 45		Crawford	1 55	
AR 9 00	AR	Dudley	1 45	L
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: Mail	Cincinnati Express	Passenger	Way	Mixed Train	STATIONS.	Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32		10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 55	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	10 53	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 18	11 29
6 04	3 41	12 31	12 20	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 13
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 51	12 50	12 40	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 34	4 05	1 07	1 00	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 44	4 12	1 14	1 08	1 08	Tyrone	8 30	3 15	10 42
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	1 22	Tipton	8 50	3 32	10 54
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4 00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.30 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 P m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail	Erie Express	Williamsport Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 3 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 20		10 5 20
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Pacific Express	Mail
	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	11 40	6 30
	P. M.	P. M.
Washington, arrive	12 15	7 00

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 3, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, January 13th, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Westward.	Ac'm.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Leave Eastward. Mail.	Ac'm.
		P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Philadelphia		11.40			
Baltimore			Cumberland	10.05	3.05
	P. M.	A. M.	Mt Savage Junc	10.20	3.20
Harrisburg			Bridgeport	11.20	4.15
Lewistown			Wills Creek	11.23	4.20
Huntingdon		7.40	Preston	11.33	4.30
Mount Dallas	1.20	10.40	Londonderry	11.50	4.48
Ashcom	1.27	10.46	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.54
Lutzville	1.33	10.52	Sulphur Springs	12.06	5.06
Jameson	1.42	11.00	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.14
	A.M.		Napier	12.23	5.26
Bedford	6.30	11.08	Wolfsburg	12.30	5.34
			Bedford	12.40	5.44
Wolfsburg	6.30	11.22			A.M.
Napier	6.37	11.29	Jameson	12.52	9.09
Mann's Choice	6.48	11.40	Lutzville	1.06	9.17
Sulphur Springs	6.55	11.46	Ashcom	1.05	9.24
Buffalo Mills	7.09	11.58	Mount Dallas	1.10	9.30
Londonderry	7.11	12.01	Ar. Huntingdon	4.15	.....
Preston	7.28	12.17	" Lewistown		.....
Wills Creek	7.33	12.27	" Harrisburg	8.45	.....
Bridgeport	7.40	12.33	" Baltimore		.....
Mt Sav Junction	8.30	1.20			
Ar. Cumberland	8.45	1.35	" Philadelphia	2.30	.....

☞The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.20, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 1.25, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tumaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5 30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. Hersdon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.52 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.30 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.55 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.55 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.55 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.20 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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Miscellaneous.

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